THIRD and LAST SUPPLEMENT TO THE *Maryland* GAZETTE, of the Tenth Instant.

Annapolis, *October* 31, 1765.

READER,

BY means of a late Act of Parliament, a Stoppage is put to the Publication of all Gazettes or Papers of Public Intelligence, and Advertisers, after this Date, except on such intolerable and burthensome Terms as cannot *at present* be complied with here, of course This muſt now Ceaſe and Determine. The Printer hereof returns his grateful Thanks to the Public, for their paſt Encouragement, and hopes he has in ſome Degree contributed to their Entertainment and Amuſement, which he has always endeavour'd, and would ſtill continue ſo to do, but for the Reaſons well known. If the Stamp-Act ſhould be Repealed, or the Operation of it Suſpended, he propoſes to revive the *MARYLAND* GAZETTE, and again Publiſh in the ſame Manner, for the ſame Price, and with the ſame Impartiality and Freedom, as heretofore, provided there ſhall appear a ſufficient Number of Encouragers for the carrying on a Work ſo Neceſſary, and of ſuch general Utility. All thoſe who muſt be inclinable to give a helping Hand thereto [on the Terms ONLY that the Act be Suſpended] are deſired to leave their Names at thoſe Places where the *late* Gazette uſed to be Lodg'd, or at the Printing-Office; and as ſoon as poſſible, it will be Reviv'd, and a New Letter of a proper Size, provided for the Purpoſe. None are deſired to Subſcribe, except ſuch as *intend* to Pay regularly. And all thoſe who are in Arrears, either to Myſelf and Mr. *Rind*, or on my own Account only, are earneſtly requeſted to make ſpeedy Payment. *Reader*, Farewell! *Farewell*, Reader.

JONAS GREEN.

N. B. Single Advertiſements, or any Kind of PRINTING, the GAZETTE only excepted, is carried on as uſual.

LONDON, *Auguſt* 8.

A Gentleman of Diſtinction, at the Weſt End of the Town, remarkable for his great Strength and Athletic Conſtitution, has laid a Wager of 1000 Guineas that he throws a Stone 50 Pounds Weight 50 Yards. Great Bets are depending on the Deciſion.

On Thurſday one Carr, a Waterman, laid a Wager that he and his Dog would jump from the Centre Arch of Weſtminſter Bridge, and be both at Lambeth within a Minute of each other. The Dog ſeeing his Maſter go off, jumped immediately after him into the River, ſeized him by the Nape of the Neck, and would not let go his Hold until he had by force landed him at the Bridge Foot on the Surry Side, to the great Diſſatisfaction of the Spectators. A Gentleman preſent offered 5 Guineas for the Dog, which were refuſed.

NEW-YORK, *October* 17.

We hear that a Deſign of eſtabliſhing in this City a Market, to commence on Wednesday the [illegible] wanted in theſe Articles; and it is expected that it will be equally convenient for thoſe who have ſuch Goods on Hand, and that quick Sale, and ready Money, will induce them and many others to increaſe their Diligence, and bring their Goods to Market.

On Tueſday laſt arrived the Sloop William, Captain Rivers, in 36 Days from Penſacola; by whom we learn, that ten Sail of Tranſports, with Troops (to relieve thoſe on that Station, who are going Home) were arrived there, and that there has been a great Mortality amongſt them, ten or twelve dying of a Day, amongſt which was that gallant and worthy Officer, Brigadier General BOUQUET, whoſe eminent Services, and amiable Character, demand the Tears of his Country and Acquaintance:—He arrived the 23d of Auguſt, and died the 2d Day of September. Out of ſix Officers Ladies, who accompanied them, five were dead, and the other very ill, and not likely to recover. The Place, we are told, is barren and uncomfortable, and as no Trade has been permitted with the Spaniards, 400,000 Dollars having been turned away, the Deſign and Uſe of it is not very diſcernible, unleſs it be for a Burying Ground.

PHILADELPHIA, *October* 14.

Extract of a Letter from Briſtol, Auguſt 15.

"The preſent Situation of the Colonies alarms every Perſon who has any Connection with them; and if our new Miniſtry do not repeal the Acts made by the old One, we ſhall all be ruined.—The Avenues of Trade are all ſhut up.—We have no Remittances, and are at our Wits End for Want of Money to fulfil our Engagements with our Tradeſmen.—How this will end, Time only can evince; however we dread the Conſequences."

We hear from Antigua, that a Ship from London, bound for Jamaica, but put in to unload ſome Goods for the Merchants of Antigua, had brought over three Perſons, ſaid to be the Diſtributors of Stamps for the Iſland of Jamaica, &c. who were in ſo great a Hurry to get to the Spot where with Impunity, they might rob and fleece the Inhabitants of thoſe Iſles their Money and Liberties, that they offered any Price for a Veſſel to go down Immediately to Jamaica.

We hear from New-Jerſey, that one Family in that Province, had manufactured and wore as much Cloth, &c. as would, by a moderate Computation, have coſt 50 l. had they purchaſed it. A noble Example, worthy the Imitation of at leaſt every One who lives in the Country. *If one Family can ſave the Country* 50 *l. in a Year, how much would* 20,000 *in each Province ſave?*

We have the Pleaſure of informing our Readers, that the important Buſineſs of the GENERAL CONGRESS at New-York is in great Forwardneſs, and, it is thought, will be finiſhed this Week; in the tranſacting of which, we are aſſured, there has been the moſt perfect Harmony and Unanimity.

In the New-York Mercury there is the following Character of the late brave General BOUQUET.

"This Gentleman ſerved his Majeſty all the laſt War with great Diſtinction. He was promoted from conſcious Merit, not only unenvied, but even with the Approbation and good Wiſhes of all who knew him; his ſuperior Judgment and Knowledge of Military Matters; his experienced Abilities, known Humanity, remarkable Politeneſs, and conſtant Attention to the Civil Rights of his Majeſty's Subjects, endeared him as Honours to his Country, and a Loſs to Mankind."

ANNAPOLIS, *October* 31.

This Day the General Aſſembly of this Province is to meet here; the Hon^ble Speaker, and a Number of the Gentlemen of Both Houſes, being already in Town.

On Sunday laſt, being a very windy Day, a Schooner loaded with a light Cargo, by carrying too much Sail was overſet near the Mouth of *Patapſco*, and one Man Drowned. She afterwards drove aſhore at the lower End of *Kent-Iſland*.

Friday laſt Died in *Dorcheſter* County, the Rev^d Mr. *Thomas Airy*, Rector of a Pariſh there.

Yeſterday arrived here the Brig *Free-Maſon*, Capt. *M'Kirdy*, in Seven Weeks from *Cadiz*. She ſpoke the Brig *Sally*, Captain *Richard Thompſon*, from *New-York* for *Madeira*, in Lat. 32° 25'. Out 43 Days. All well.

Mr. GREEN,

"*Your late Pamphlet relative to the Parliamentary Taxation of the Colonies, I have had a curſory Reading of; and as it abounds with ſo much good Senſe, ſound Reaſon, plain and demonſtrative Arguments, true Spirit of Patriotiſm and Loyalty, that I am in Love with the Author; as a Teſtimony of which I ſhall be obliged by your ſending me a Dozen of them.*"

☞ The FIRST Impreſſion of, CONSIDERATIONS ON THE PROPRIETY OF IMPOSING TAXES ON THE BRITISH COLONIES, FOR THE PURPOSE OF RAISING A REVENUE, by ACT OF PARLIAMENT, being nearly all Sold, a Second is now in the Preſs, and will be publiſh'd in a few Days.

☞ The ingenious Author of a Piece from *Virginia*, mention'd ſome Time ago, ſhould have been obliged with a Publication, but it's coming ſo late, juſt as the Gazette was at it's laſt Gaſp, and ſo many other Things to do, render'd it impoſſible, and he muſt excuſe the Omiſſion.

In the firſt Page of laſt Week's Paper, the middle Column, in a Recital of a Paragraph of the Charter, there is *Diviſions*, inſtead of *Diſcretions*.

This PAPER has never had Occaſion to appear in Deep Mourning, ſince the Death of our late good KING, until NOW.

Annapolis, October 30, 1765.

GEORGE ISENBERG, intending to ſtay a few Months in this City, takes this Method to acquaint thoſe Gentlemen inclining to learn or perfect themſelves on the *German* Flute, that they may be Taught by him to perform in a ſhort Time. He may be ſpoke with at Mr. *John Ridout*'s.

☞ He alſo intends not to take above a Scholar

Guy's and Guy's Hospitals, London, where he [illegible] the Advantage of daily Practice upwards of Eleven Hundred Patients, in Conjunction with his Brethren, for two Years successively, and during all the late War, first Surgeon of His Majesty's Packets, to which several reputable Gentlemen in this Province are no Strangers, GIVES THIS PUBLIC NOTICE, That he has now fixed a SHOP at the Revd. Mr. Cradock's, at Forest of Dean, [illegible] and when requisite administer Medicines, in every Branch of the Profession, according to the most approv'd modern

Persons in narrow Circumstances, upon producing proper Testimonials of Poverty, from the Parish Minister, or a neighbouring Magistrate, may receive Advice and Assistance without a Gra-

Fortune, may be at once inform'd whether there is a reasonable Prospect of obtaining a Cure, without paying their Constitutions a Sacrifice for Mercury and Bears, by Gentian Liquors, often without any other than a transitory Relief.

N. B. Doct. HALSE has a small Cargo of Osnabrigs, Hard-Ware, Felt Hats, Stockings, Irish Linens, Haberdashery, such as Pins, Needles, Threads, Tapes, Cardinals, &c. which he will sell together at prime Cost, and gives reasonable Credit for two Thirds of the Money, as it interferes with his Profession, in which he has met with unreasonable Encouragement, nor has any Person died in this Province, while his Cure, in a Variety of Cases, some of a very dangerous Nature, have occurr'd, both in Physic and Surgery.

To be SOLD at PUBLIC VENDUE, On Saturday the 23d of November next, at Mr. Middleton's, in Annapolis,

THE BLOOD HOUNDS Industry, Tho. Barthen, a prime Sailer, in good Order, fit for either Sea or Bay Trade, and is about 3 Years old.

TO BE SOLD,

A GOOD PLANTATION, called Mr. Owen's, lying in Frederick County, on the Main Road, Six Miles from Frederick Town, consisting of a good Dwelling House, Kitchen, Malt House, Still House, Stables, and Barns, with a great Quantity of Meadow, good Plow Land, and a good Orchard. The Title indisputable.

For Terms inquire of Mr. John Hall, living near the Premises, or of John Brady in Annapolis.

TO BE SOLD,

A LIKELY NEGRO WENCH, about 25 Years of Age, a Cook, Washer and Ironer, and has had the Small-Pox. Enquire of the Printer hereof.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

RAN away last Night, from the Subscriber, a Convict Servant Man, named Charles Ayres, a lusty, well-set Fellow, supposed to be about 35 Years of Age, and about 5 Feet 8 Inches high, is very Talkative, and wears his own brown Hair. Had on and took with, a Castor Hat, Plain Drab Coat with Metal Buttons, a light colour'd Burton Coat, a brown Jacket, and a Pair of greasy Buck Breeches, a Pair of brown and a Pair of blue Worsted Stockings, a Pair of Pumps and a Pair of Shoe Pumps, but pretty good, 2 Pair of Osnabrigs Trowsers, several white Dowlas Shirts, 2 Osnabrigs Ditto, and sundry other Things unknown. The said Fellow writes a pretty good Hand, and probably may forge a Pass.

Whoever takes up said Servant and secures him so as his Master may have him again, shall receive a Reward of Fifteen Shillings, if 25 Miles from home; if 40 Miles, Twenty Shillings; if 40 Miles, Forty Shillings; and if out of the Province, the above Reward; and reasonable Charges if brought to the Subscriber, living at the Kingsbury Furnace in Baltimore County, paid by

JAMES SMITH.

N. B. He is known by the Name of Mr. Lord amongst his Ship Mates, and has been in the Country before.

LAST Saturday Evening, a Portmanteau was taken out of a Gentleman's Servant's Horse, in this Town, wherein were sundry Things of Value, especially some Papers. One of which is a Certificate sign'd by the King of Denmark. Also the first and second Bills, for 200 l. Sterling, each payable on Sight in Philadelphia, and drawn in French by Mr. Crosset, an English Merchant at Rotterdam: The Bills drawn on Mess. Samuel Coffin, Merchant, in Philadelphia, where Payment is [illegible] to be made [illegible] day after Use to any but the Gentleman from whom they were taken. There were likewise some other Papers, one a Power of Attorney, and a curious Snuff-Box, and a Number of valuable Stones for Rings.

Whoever will bring the said Bills, Certificate, lodge them so that he may have them, shall be paid TEN POUNDS, and may retain the Purse of Silk.

No Questions shall be ask'd, and if the Person who shall deliver the said Things, or any thereof, shall desire that Mr. Middleton's Clerks should not be known, the said Reward shall be lodged for him wherever he shall direct.

If any of the Bonds, or any of them, should be offer'd to Sale, it is desired they may be stopp'd.

COMMITTED to Baltimore County Jail, as Runaways, Two Negroes, viz.

One calls himself Peter, is about 5 Feet high, has an Iron Collar about his Neck, speaks very little English, and by what can be understood from him, this Week past, was last May, and says he belongs to John Avery, in some such Name.

The other says he belongs to Mr. Benjamin Wells.

The Owners are desired to take them away, and pay Charges.

R. EDGAR, Sheriff.

COMMITTED to Anne-Arundel County Jail, a Negro Man named Jacob, says he belongs to Henry Hasbrook, in Harriet Cousin, Virginia, who is married to one of the Pleasants: He has on and with him, a new Felt Hat, a Cotton Jacket, two Osnabrigs Shirts, and Crocus Trowsers.

His Master is desired to take him away, and pay Charges.

WILLIAM PARIS, Jailer.

STRAYED or STOLEN from the Subscriber living about 4 Miles and a Half from Forest Church, in Charles County, About the 23d of May last, Three Head of Cattle, viz. Two of Four Years old next Spring, a Black one, and a Dark Brown one, one has both Ears cropped under, the other has both Ears cropped and Over-bitted, the other is a Brindle and White Pied one, Three Years old next Spring, has both Ears cropped and an over Bit on the Left, and an under Bit on the Right. Whoever brings the said Cattle, or secures them so that the Owner may have them again, shall have Ten Shillings Reward for the Whole, or in Proportion for either, paid by

RICHARD DANIEL, Junior.

THERE is at the Plantation of George Boone, on Chester River in Baltimore County, taken up as a Stray, a middle sized, small Sorrel Mare, branded on the off Shoulder O, and on the near Shoulder with something like Mo, a Blaze Face, Bob Tail, several Saddle Spots, and paces.

The Owner may have her again, on proving his Property, and paying Charges.

THERE is at the Plantation of Thomas Cooper in Frederick County, 20 Miles above George-Town, on the main Road to Frederick Town, taken up as a Stray, a Dapple Grey Mare, about 4 Years old, 13¼ Hands high, paces low, and is branded on the near Thigh something like an O.

TAKEN up by Daniel Preston, on the 6th of this Instant, at Kent Island, near Love Point, A BOAT, about 12 Feet Keel, painted with Yellow on the upper Streak, her Rudder mark'd with a Blaze Spot on each Side, just below the Tiller; she had 4 Oars in her, mark'd on the Blades D S.

The Owner may have her again, on proving his Property, and paying Charges.

13¼ Hands high, branded on the near Shoulder something like [illegible] (joined together) has a full Mane hanging on both Sides, Paces Trot, and a few white Saddle Spots. She had a Foal in May. The said Mare had been trespassing upon him 12 Months before he took her up.

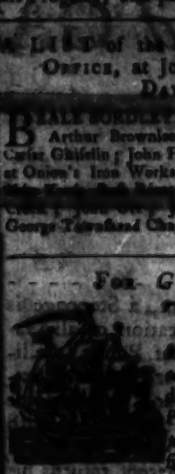
The Owner may have her again, on proving his Property, and paying Charges.

A LIST of the LETTERS remaining in the Office, at Joppa, October 26, 1765.

DAVID M'CULLOCH, D. P. M.

BALE BORDLEY, [illegible]
Arthur Brownlee, near Ditto; James Dickerson; Caleb Ghisselin; John Hall, of Cranberry; Richard Hasling, at Onion's Iron Works; John Morrison, at Mr. Philips's [illegible]
George Townshend Chaplin, Nottingham Iron-Works.

For GLASGOW,



THE SHIP ALEXANDER, Robert Pearson, Master, now lying at George-Town, and Rappa. ready to take in Tobacco and Flour, takes in Tobacco delivered alongside at Rate of Four Pounds Ten Shillings Currency per Ton, with Liberty of Convoy.

Any Person who may be inclined to ship, are desired to lodge their Notes, or Order, with ARTHUR M'CULLOCH in Queen-Town; John Crawford in Bush, or Thomas Hynson in the Cross-Roads.

NATHANIEL TWEEDY, Druggist, At the Golden Eagle, in Market-Street, and the Court-House, PHILADELPHIA, Has imported from London, and

A VERY large and universal Assortment of Drugs and Medicines, of every Kind now in Use, together with many Curiosities, the Apparatus, Surgeons Instruments of all Kinds, a general Assortment of Paints, Oils, Medicine Chests for Families or Ships, with many other Articles in the Drug Way, too tedious to mention, which he will dispose of by Wholesale or Retail, on the most reasonable Terms, for Cash, Country Produce, Bills of Exchange, &c. &c. delivered in Philadelphia, at the highest Prices. Any Commands he is favoured with, shall be punctually executed, and the utmost Care taken, that the Goods be well packed, and forwarded by the first Opportunity.

TO BE SOLD by PUBLIC VENDUE, On Saturday, the 16th of November next, at George-Town, on Sassafras River, by the Subscriber, several Negroes, viz. Men and Women, Boys and Girls, and Children of all Ages, Likely and Healthy, and Servants of different Trades, viz. Carpenters, Coopers, Shoemakers, Tailors, Weavers, Sawyers, Millers, Plowmen, Labourers, &c. &c. Also, about Three Fathom of Oak and Hickory Wood, and a Quantity of Corn, and other Things too tedious to mention. The Sale to begin at 10 o'Clock in the Forenoon of the said Day, when Attendance will be given, and Credit for Six Months for all Sums above Forty Shillings, the Purchasers giving Bond and Security. All Persons indebted to the Subscriber, are desired to make Payment before the Day of Sale, as he is determined to sell for Cash only after that Day.

JOHN BROWNING.

WHEREAS one JOHN HUNT, who left England, and in the Year 1761 lived in St. Paul's Parish, Baltimore County, Maryland, as a Saddler, and removed to Albans Parish in the same County, from whence he sold his Goods to Cumberland in Georgia, and from thence into Augustine, and in January last, as it is said, he ordered a Cargo of Goods from London, to be directed to Messrs. Barnes and Bryant, Merchants, in the Island of Bermuda, and from thence to Charles-Town, South-Carolina: If the said John Hunt be still Alive, and will apply to the Subscribers, living in Baltimore-Town, Maryland, he will hear of Something to his Advantage, as he is Dead, which is now [illegible] and will bring a proper Certificate of the same to the Subscribers, shall receive a REWARD of FIVE GUINEAS.

JOHN MACSWEARGAN.

by JONAS GREEN, at his PRINTING-OFFICE, in Conduit-Street.

AN APPARITION OF The late *MARYLAND* GAZETTE,

Which is not Dead, but only Sleepeth.

THE Revival of the *MARYLAND* GAZETTE, being much insisted on, by the Public in general, notwithstanding a *suppos'd unconstitutional* ACT; and there seeming to be a great *probability*, and indeed almost a *certainty*, of that ——Act *not* taking Place, from other Reasons besides the *impracticability* of It's being ever carried into Execution, the Reviving of the GAZETTE is now proposed to be in a short Time, in very few Weeks; and as it has been hitherto, so the Printer intends it ever shall be, sacred to LIBERTY, and consequently to Virtue, Religion, and the Good and Welfare of his Country. Those GENTLEMEN, who are inclinable to encourage the Undertaking, will in a few Days have an Opportunity of Subscribing their Names, at the Places where they us'd formerly to be directed in this Province, and *Virginia*, on the former Terms. And a NEW LETTER suitable for the Purpose, will shortly be procured; but till that arrives, the READERS will be kind enough to excuse it's being published on the same (worn) Letter as heretofore, and with which this Sheet is Printed. The *first*, or rather *next* Number will be 1067, and will be carried on as usual, with the utmost Care and Circumspection, as soon as a sufficient Number of GENTLEMEN Subscribers for supporting it can be collected, by the Public's

Much obliged,

Dec. 10, 1765. *very humble Servant,*

JONAS GREEN.

FROM A LATE NORTHERN PRINT.

FRIENDS and COUNTRYMEN,

THE critical Time is now come, when you are reduced to the Necessity of forming a Resolution, upon a Point of the most alarming Importance that can engage the Attention of Men. Your Conduct *at this Period* must decide the *future* Fortunes of yourselves, and of your Posterity—— must decide, whether *AMERICANS*, from henceforward, shall be Freemen or Slaves. So vast is the Consequence, so extensive is the Influence of the Measures you shall *at present* pursue. May GOD grant that every one of you may consider your Situation with a Seriousness and Sensibility becoming the solemn Occasion; and that you may receive this Address with the same candid and tender Affection for the public Good by which it is dictated.

WE have seen the Day on which an Act of Parliament, imposing Stamp Duties on the *British* Colonies in *America*, was appointed to take Effect; and we have seen the Inhabitants of these Colonies, with an unexampled Unanimity, compelling the Stamp-Officers throughout the Provinces to resign their Employments. The virtuous Indignation with which they have thus acted, was inspired by the generous Love of Liberty, and guided by a perfect Sense of Loyalty to the best of Kings, and of Duty to the Mother Country. The Resignation of the Officers was judged the most effectual and the most decent Method of preventing the Execution of a Statute, that strikes the Axe into the Root of the Tree, and lays the hitherto flourishing Branches of *American* Freedom, with all its precious Fruits, low in the Dust.——

THAT this is the fatal Tendency of that Statute, appears from Propositions so evident, that he who runs may read and understand. To mention them is to convince. Men cannot be happy, without Freedom; nor free, without Security of Property; nor so secure, unless the sole Power to dispose of it be lodged in themselves; *therefore* no People can be *free*, but where Taxes are imposed on them *with their own Consent*, given personally, or by their Representatives. If then the Colonies are equally intitled to Happiness with the Inhabitants of *Great-Britain*, and Freedom is essential to Happiness, they are equally intitled to Freedom. If they are equally intitled to Freedom, and an exclusive Right of Taxation is essential to Freedom, they are equally intitled to such Taxation.

WHAT further Steps you can now take, without Injury to this sacred Right, demands your maturest Deliberation.

IF you comply with the Act, by using Stamped Papers, you fix, you rivet perpetual Chains upon your unhappy Country. You necessarily, voluntarily establish the detestable Precedent, which those who have forged your Fetters ardently wish for, to varnish the future Exercise of this new claimed Authority. You may judge of the Use that will be made of it, by the Eagerness with which the Pack of Ministerial Tools have hunted for Precedents to palliate the Horrors of this Attack upon *American* Freedom. After all their infamous Labour, they could find nothing that even *their* unlimited Audacity could dare to call *Precedents*. In this Case, but the Statute for establishing a Post-Office in *America*, and the Laws for regulating the Forces here, during the late War.

THESE Instances were greedily seized upon, and the Press groaned with Pamphlets to prove, that *they* would justify the Taxation of *America* by *Great-Britain*.——But no sooner were these boasted Examples produced to public View, and examined, than the Absurdity of applying them to the present Occasion, appeared so glaring, that they became more the Subject of Ridicule, than of Argument.——

YOUR Compliance with this Act, will save future Ministers the Trouble of Reasoning on this Head, and your Tameness will free them from any Kind of Moderation, when they shall hereafter meditate any other Taxations upon you.

THEY will have a Precedent furnished by yourselves, and a Demonstration that the Spirit of *Americans*, after great Clamour and Bluster, is a *mere submissive servile Spirit*.—Ministers will rejoice at the Discovery, and as no Measure can be more popular at Home, than to lessen the Burthens of the People *there*, by laying Part of the Weight on you, they will of Course be tempted by that Motive, and emboldened by your Conduct to make you "*Hewers of Wood*, and *Drawers of Water*."

THE Stamp Act, therefore, is to be regarded only as an EXPERIMENT OF YOUR DISPOSITION. If you quietly bend your Necks to that Yoke, you prove yourselves ready to receive any Bondage to which your *Lords* and *Masters* shall please to subject you. Some Persons perhaps may fondly hope, it will be as easy to obtain a Repeal of the Stamp Act after it is put in Execution, as if the Execution of it is avoided. But be not deceived. The late Ministry publickly declared, "that it "was *intended* to establish the Power of *Great-* "*Britain* to tax the Colonies." Can we imagine then, that when so great a Point is carried, and *we have tamely submitted*, that any other Ministry will venture to propose, or that the Parliament will consent to pass, an Act to renounce this Advantage? No! Power is of a tenacious Nature: What it seizes it will retain.

ROUSE yourselves therefore, my dear Countrymen. Think, oh! think of the endless Misuries you *must* entail upon yourselves, and your Country, by touching the pestilential Cargoes that have been sent to you. Destruction lurks within them.——To receive them is Death—is worse than Death—it is SLAVERY!——If you do not, and I trust in Heaven you will not, use the Stamped Papers, it will be necessary to consider how you are to act. Some Persons are of Opinion, that it is proper to stop all Business that requires written Instruments, subject to Duties.

AGAINST this Proposal there are many weighty Objections. In the first Place, it will be nearly the same Acknowledgment of the Validity of the Stamp Act, and of its legal Obligation upon you, as if you *use* the Papers.

It will also be extremely injurious to Individuals, and I apprehend the Inconveniencies arising from the Stoppage of Business will be so great, that many People, whose immediate Interest may have too much Influence on their Judgment, may be induced to believe, that this Obstruction will be more pernicious than the Execution of the Stamp Act; and thus I am afraid, that a mistaken Zeal to avoid the Execution, may really produce it. How long can this Stoppage be endured? Or how long must it be continued? Until we can obtain Relief, by a Repeal of the Law, perhaps some may say. If this *should* happen, you cannot expect to hear of the Repeal in less than three or four Months. But if you act in this Manner, in my Opinion, you will never hear of it. For as soon as the News of your stopping all Business arrives in *Great-Britain*, the Parliament, Ministry and People, will be convinced of two Things; *first*, that you are intimidated to the utmost Degree; and secondly, that your Method of eluding the Act will at length compel you to comply with it.—— They will therefore give themselves no further Trouble about you, unless it be to send over a few Regiments, to quicken the Execution.

FOR these Reasons, and many more, it appears to me the wisest and the safest Course for you to proceed in all Business as usual, without taking the least Notice of the Stamp Act. If you behave in this spirited Manner, you may be assured, that every Colony on the Continent will follow the Example of a Province so justly celebrated for its Liberty. Your Conduct will convince *Great-Britain*, that the Stamp Act will never be carried into Execution, but by Force of Arms; and this one Moment's Reflection must demonstrate, that she will never attempt.

AS to any Penalties that may be incurred, it will be vain to think of extorting them from the whole Continent, or from a whole Province. It may be objected, perhaps, that our Ships will be liable to Seizure, if their Clearances be not upon Stamped Papers; but I believe no Lawyer will say, that this would be a legal Reason for such Seizures. However, we need be under no Apprehension of this Kind; for proceeding in that Way, would be in Fact a Declaration of War against the Colonies, that at this Time would by no Means suit the Mother Country.——

THUS, my Friends and Countrymen, have I plainly laid before you my Sentiments on your present affecting Situation; and may Divine Providence inspire you with Wisdom to act in such a Manner as will most advance that Happiness I ardently wish you may enjoy.

ST. JAGO, (JAMAICA) August 21.

Extract of the Proceedings of the Assembly of the 16th of August.

A Message from his Excellency by the Provost Marshal, commanding in His Majesty's

the immediate Attendance of the House in the Council Chamber: Mr. Speaker and the whole House attending his Excellency, his Excellency addressed the Speaker in the Words following:

Mr. Speaker,

AS you omitted, at the Time when I approved of the Choice which the House of Assembly made of you to be their Speaker, to apply to me for the usual Privileges, I have sent for you to ask, whether you will now make Application for them or not?

To which Mr. Speaker replied, *Sir, I do not intend to make any.*

His Excellency then said, Sir, I once more ask you, whether you will now make Application for them or not.

To which Mr. Speaker again replied---*I shall not, Sir.*

His Excellency then expressed himself in the Words following:

"As it is my Duty to see that the just Order of the Proceedings of the House of Assembly is preserved, and the usual Privileges maintained, as well as that his Majesty's Prerogative suffers no Violation. I do in his Majesty's Name Dissolve this General Assembly, and it is dissolved accordingly."

On Saturday the 17th Inst. the late Chief Justice, Thomas Pearon, Esq; received from his Excellency the Governor, about 8 o'Clock at Night, his Dismission from his Office of Chief Justice and 'tis said also of those of Custos of Clarendon, and Colonel of Horse in the Militia. On the next Day Thomas Beach, Esq; late Councellor at Law, was appointed Chief Justice. Upon this sudden and alarming Change, several of the Associate Judges resigned, and others have been since appointed in their Room.

NEW-YORK, *November 7.*

SIR,

IF you have not a more perfect Account of the late public Transactions in this City, than is contained in the following Copy of a Letter to a Gentleman in London, you are at Liberty to publish it in your Paper, from your humble Servant,

G——.

Copy of a Letter to a Gentleman in London.

AS soon as it was known in America, that the Stamp-Act had passed, and that our Remonstrances and Petitions against it had not even been heard or presented, as being thought seditious and insolent, though they contained nothing but Assertions of our undoubted Rights, in the most soft and dutiful Terms we could devise—As soon as this shocking Act was known, it filled all British America, from one End to the other, with Astonishment and Grief. We saw that as cruel a Decree was gone out against us, as passed in the Days of King Ahasuerus, against the Jews. We saw that we, and our Posterity were sold for Slaves, and doubted not but some wicked Haman was at the Bottom of it—though he is not yet brought to condign Punishment, nor certainly known. A considerable Time we lay in silent Consternation, and knew not what to do! —We seemed to be in a frightful Dream; we could hardly be convinced of the dreadful Reality. —We considered the Act over and over—It was fram'd with the most deep laid inveterate Design for the intire Extirpation of Liberty in America —every Avenue to Elusion was barred up with a sevefold Guard.——*The glorious Uncertainty of the Law*, in this Act, had no Place—the Meaning was dreadfully evident, and Slavery, with all its dreadful Train, fenced us in on every Side.— We knew not what to say or write—even our Presses almost ceased to utter the Language of Liberty.—At last by Degrees we began to recollect our scattered Thoughts. The Spirit of Liberty informed the Press.—One or two well judged Sentiments from every Tongue, and Pen, and Press, till it had diffused itself through every Part of the British Dominions in America; it united us all, we seem'd to be animated by one Spirit, and that was a Spirit of Liberty.—The Instruments for putting the Act in Execution were odious every where, ashamed, and afraid to show their Faces; some honourably refused the unsolicited odious Offices, others were forced to resign with Ignominy.—Those who were thought to be Favourers of the Act, or officious in carrying it into Execution, underwent some terrible Effects of public Resentment, in Boston and Newport; and in Connecticut the Stampman was forced with a high Hand to resign—so that no where to the Eastward was there the least Probability of the Stamp-Act's gaining Admittance. Commissioners from almost all our Colonies had held a Congress at New-York, to agree upon, and send Home such Remonstrances, Petitions, &c. as might be thought [illegible] obtain a Repeal of the Stamp-Act.

But whatever might be the Result of their Proceedings, the Generality of the Friends to Liberty, did not chuse that it should ever once be thought that the Enjoyment of their Rights depended merely upon the Success of these Representations, or the Courtesy of those to whom they were made.

As New-York was the Place of most immediate Intercourse with the English Ministry, a Place of considerable Military Force—where the General held his Head Quarters, and where there was a Fort of some Strength, before which several Men of War were stationed—all the neighbouring Colonies were anxiously concerned for, and observant of the Conduct of the People of New-York.—They were the more concerned, because the Gentleman who had without his own Knowledge been appointed Stamp-Master, had honourably resigned, and so no public Stir or Commotion had happened among us. Whether or not this remarkable Stillness was thought to proceed from want of Resentment, or of proper Spirit, it gave Occasion to the Friends of Liberty to fear that there would not be a sufficient Opposition to the Act, to prevent its taking Place; and it encouraged the haughty Friends to arbitrary Power, to talk in an imperious Strain—to speak contemptible of our Power and Resolution, and either in Jest or Earnest, declare *the Act should be executed, that it should be crammed down our Throats*, &c.—— It is dangerous even to jest upon Matters that lie so very close to the Heart.—Whether these Reports were true or false, I know not;—but many such had been current for some Time about Town, and were imputed to several Persons, one of whom severely felt the Effects.

On the 23d of October, by Captain Davis, arrived a Parcel of the Stamps, which immediately raised a Spirit of general Uneasiness in the Town;——they were put under Convoy of a Man of War, landed and deposited in the Fort. The Governor had very injudiciously, for some Time before the Arrival of the Stamps, made a great Shew of fortifying the Fort, providing it with Mortars, Guns, Ammunition, and all the Necessaries for the regular Attack of an Enemy—and it was given out that he threatened to fire on the Town if the Stamps were molested, (which greatly exasperated the People)—Representations against these Measures were made to him; and they were, I believe, discontinued, but resumed again upon the Arrival of the Stamps. From this Time several Papers appear'd stuck up in public Places about the Town, threatening every Person that should deliver or receive a Stamp.—The Preparations at the Fort were continued with greater Vigour, and the People grew more uneasy and enflam'd. On the 31st of October, the Merchants had a Meeting, where they entered into an Obligation that none of them should Order any Goods from England till the Stamp Act was repealed, that the Orders already sent (and not executed) should be countermanded, (except Grindstones, &c. for such Ships as were there belonging to this Place) and that they should accept no Goods on Commissions, or assist in the Sale of any sent here. This was subscribed by upwards of Two Hundred Merchants. The Shopkeepers also obliged themselves to purchase no Goods sent here contrary to the above Articles, till the Stamp Act was repealed. That Evening a large Company suddenly assembled and marched to the Walls of Fort George, and from thence through several [illegible] in this City. The Magistrates appeared, and endeavoured to disperse them, but in vain. After a short Time they suddenly dispersed of themselves without doing any Mischief. It was [illegible]ured about Town that a much larger Concourse would assemble the next Night, and their Visit was by some expected, while others thought they would meet no more.

November 1, many Letters were sent and found, and Papers stuck up all over the Town, some of them in a good Stile, threatening Destruction to every Person and his Property, who should apply for, deliver out, receive, or use a Stamp, or should delay the Execution of any customary public Business without them.

About 9 o'Clock in the Evening two Carts appeared, one of them in the Fields, where a moveable Gallows was erected, on which was suspended the Effigy of a Man who had been honoured by his Country with an elevated Station, but whose public Conduct (supposed to aim at the Introduction of arbitrary Power, and especially in his officiously endeavouring to enforce the Stamp-Act, universally held by his Majesty's faithful and loyal Subjects in America, to be unconstitutional and oppressive) [illegible] the general Resentment of his Country. The Figure was made much to resemble the Person it was intended to represent. In his Hand was a stamped Paper, which he seem'd to present the People to receive;—at his Back hung a Drum, on his Breast a Label, supposed to allude to some former Circumstances of his Life. By his Side hung, with a Boot in his Hand, the grand Deceiver of Mankind, seeming to urge him to Perseverance in the Cause of Slavery. While the Multitude gathered round these Figures, the other Party with another Figure representing the same Person, seated in a Chair, and carried by Men, preceded and attended by a great Number of Lights, paraded through most of the public Streets in the City, increasing as they went, but without doing the least Injury to any House or Person. They proceeded in this Order to the Coach-House at the Fort, from whence they took the Lieutenant-Governor's Coach, and fixing the Effigy upon the Top of it, they proceeded with great Rapidity towards the Fields. About the same Time the other Party were preparing to move to the Fort, with the Gallows as it stood erect on its Frame, and Lanthorns fixed on various Parts of it. When the two Parties met and every Thing was in Order, a general Silence ensued, and Proclamation was made that no Stone should be thrown, no Windows broken, and no Injury offered to any one,—and all this was punctually observed. The whole Multitude then returned to the Fort, and though they knew the Guns were charged, and saw the Ramparts lined with Soldiers, they intrepidly marched with the Gallows, Coach, &c. up to the very Gate, where they knocked, and demanded Admittance, and if they had not been restrained by some humane Persons, who had Influence over them, would doubtless have taken the Fort, as I hear there were 4 or 500 Seamen, and many others equally intrepid, and acquainted with Military Affairs. But as it seems no such Extremities were intended, after they had shewn many Insults to the Effigy, they retired from the Fort Gate to the Bowling-Green, the Pallisadoes of which they instantly tore away, marched with the Gallows, &c. into the Middle of the Green, (still under the Muzzles of the Fort Guns) where with the Pallisades and Planks of the Port Fence, and a Chaise and two Sleighs, taken from the Governor's Coach-House, they soon reared a large Pile, to which setting Fire, it soon kindled to a great Flame, and reduced the Coach, Gallows, Man, Devil, and all to Ashes.

It is probable the Conductors of this Expedition intended the whole Affair should have ended here; but while many of them were attending the Fire, a large Detachment of Volunteers making their Passage through the other Side of the Pallisades, went on another Expedition, and repaired to the House lately known by the Name of Vaux-Hall, and now in the Occupation of Major James, of the Royal Regiment of Artillery.—This Gentleman was one of those who had unfortunately incurred the Resentment of the Public, by Expressions imputed to him. It is said he had taken a Lease of the House for three Years, and had obliged himself to return it in the like good Order as he received it; it had been lately fitted up in an elegant Manner, and had adjoining a large handsome Garden stored both with Necessaries and Curiosities,—and had in it several Summer-Houses; the House was genteely furnished with good Furniture; contained a valuable Library of choice Books, Papers, Accounts, Mathematical Instruments, Draughts, rich Cloathes, Linen, &c. and a considerable Quantity of Wine and other Liquors.—The Multitude bursting open the Doors, proceeded to destroy every individual Article the House contained,—the Beds they cut open, and threw the Feathers abroad, broke all the Glasses, China, Tables, Chairs, Desks, Trunks, Chests, and making a large Fire at a little Distance, threw in every Thing that would burn—drank or destroyed all the Liquors, and left not the least Article in the House which they did not entirely destroy—after which they also beat to Pieces all the Doors, Sashes, Window Frames and Partitions in

House, leaving it a mere Shell; also destroyed the Summer-House and tore up and spoiled the Garden. All this Destruction was completed by about Two o'Clock. The imagined Cause of Resentment operated so powerfully, that every Act of Devastation on the Goods of this unhappy Gentleman, was considered as a Sacrifice to Liberty.—Many Military Trophies, even the Colours of the Royal Regiment, were taken and chaired off triumphantly.

The Spirit of the People, not only of this City and Colony, but of the neighbouring Colonies, knowing how much depended upon our Behaviour, was highly raised; and great Numbers came from the Country and Parts adjacent, to attend the important Crisis: Some returned Home satisfied with our Firmness, and determined to maintain their Freedom in their respective Places of Residence and assist us, if their Assistance should be necessary. But many who came from distant Parts, chose to stay till our Affairs were settled into something of Calmness and Security.—We had Notice from all the Country around, that upon the least Requisition they would come by Thousands to our Assistance; every one was anxious to be secured against the Impositions of the Stamp-Duties—and they required it of the Magistrates and Men of Influence in Town, in peremptory Terms, that they should insist upon some Security against that Act, or else the Resentment of those Friends to Liberty who came to assist us against the Stamp-Act, would be as terrible to us as the Act itself: Menacing Letters were wrote to the Governor, in case he would not deliver up the Stamps, or promise not to distribute them.—The People grew furious, the Magistrates were alarmed,—they waited on the Governor, as did many other principal Gentlemen: At last he delivered and published in Writing by the Secretary, "that he would not distribute nor meddle with the Stamps, but reserve them till the Arrival of Sir Henry Moore, and deliver them to him."——This did not satisfy the People—they feared some Deception, and were hardly restrained by the Magistrates.—The Governor declared the same Thing, and got it attested by several Gentlemen of the Town, and published in Print.—But still the Populace were dissatisfied, and declared the Stamps should either be delivered out of the Fort, or they would take them away by Force, which would have been attended probably with much bloodshed.—After a great deal of Negotiation, it was agreed that Capt. Kennedy should be requested to take them on board his Majesty's Ship Coventry—and if he refused, that then they should be delivered to the Corporation upon their Receipt and Engagement to pay the Value of them if they were either destroyed or sent out of the Country.—Capt. Kennedy was waited on—but peremptorily refused to take them, for which he gave his Reasons—and therefore they were on Tuesday Evening, according to the stipulated Terms, delivered to the Corporation of the City of New-York, and were deposited in the City-Hall, to the general Satisfaction of the People, who have been since entirely quiet and peaceable—satisfied that none has either Power or Inclination to distribute them, or would be hardy enough to apply for, or use them, if to be had.

It is expected that in a few Days, all Sorts of Business will be carried on in all public Offices as usual, without Stamps.

Your humble Servant, G——

P. S. I must not omit mentioning one more Circumstance, which is an alarming one.——On Saturday and Sunday Night last, while the People were in Commotion, the Cannon on Copley Battery, and the King's Yard, were all spiked up, as were also many belonging to the Merchants, in order to prevent any Use being made of them for obtaining the Stamps.

Since our last sailed for London, the Ship Edward, Capt. Davis, with whom went Passengers, Major James and his Lady.

Nov. 21. Tuesday last arrived here the Ship Hope, Captain Christian Jacobson, from London ——*without Stamps*. He is the first Commander, who, to our Knowledge, has had the Honour of refusing to bring those Instruments of Oppression into the Country. [*This Commander looks'd like a* Christian.]

PHILADELPHIA, *November* 28.

Capt. Gregory's is the first Vessel arrived here from any Port, that has been Cleared out after the First of November; he having been Cleared out on unstamped Paper the 4th Instant, at St. Kitts, and arrived here without Molestation, those Papers being deemed sufficient.

Capt. Gregory informs us, that all public Business goes on at St. Kitts as usual, nor was it stopped in the least for the want of Stamped Paper. The Collector told Capt. Gregory, a few Days before the Paper was destroyed, that he would not use the Paper was destroyed, that he would not use any of the Stamped Paper, as he had not received any Orders concerning it from Home, but he would go on as usual.

Extract of a Letter from St. Christophers,

Nov. 4, 1765.

"On Thursday Night, the 31st of October last, a vast Number of People gathered at the Tavern of Mr. Nolans, and about 8 o'Clock, proceeded to the House of Mr. John Hopkins, who was deputized by Mr. Tucket, Distributor of the Stamp Papers, in whose House was the Chest which contained the Stamps, and at their Arrival there was three Huzza's, and the Papers demanded, which was delivered by a Woman, and were committed to the Flames which was made before the Deputy's Door; and upon the Conclusion of the Burning, Mr. Hopkins was made to swear never to be concerned with Stamp Papers any more, nor never to suffer them to be kept in his House; yet the Mob was not satisfied with that, but entered his House and searched it through, until they were well convinced they were all delivered up to be burnt. Mr. Hopkins was also made to conduct the Mob about 3 Quarters of a Mile into the Country, where Tucket was concealed, and he delivered himself to them, and was brought to the public Market with Drums beating, and was there made to swear never to have any further Connection with Stamp Papers, and that he had no Commission (for that was most wanted to be burnt) and submitted to do any Thing they chused to make him do.

"When they had finished with him, they went to the Secretary's Office, where about four or five Quire was, but the Keys of the Door, not being ready to open the Door, Mr. Smith, the Secretary, made the Mob break it open, and he delivered up the Stamp Paper, which was burnt before his Office; Mr. Smith was then conducted Home with great Acclamations and Huzza's: They then marched to the Marshal's Office, where one Quire of the Stamps was, which they demanded, and was delivered up by the Marshal very honourably, and burnt before his Door: They afterwards marched to the Custom-House, having Suspicion that great Quantities of the Stamps were there, but upon the Collectors declaring over and over upon his Word and Honour, that not one Stamp was in the Office, they were reconciled, and went their Tour through the Town for the whole Night. To-morrow Night, will be burnt the Effigies of the Distributor of the Stamps and his Deputy on a Gallows. The Deputy received no other Damage but having his Door pulled down, and a few Shingles ript off his House."

The following we have from the St. Christopher's Gazette.

St. Christopher's, Basseterre, Nov. 2, 1765.

Yesterday the Printer of this Paper, sent a Letter to William Tucket, Esq; Distributor of Stamps, of which the following is a true Copy,

SIR,

PLEASE to deliver the Bearer 400 Stamps for the Gazette; he will pay you for them, giving him a Recript.

I am, Sir, Your humble Servant,

DANIEL THIBQU.

To William Tucket, Esq; Distributor of the Stamps, or in his Absence, to Mr. John Hopkins, his Deputy.

To which the Bearer received the following Reply from Mr. Hopkins.

I Have none; they are all disposed of.

Basseterre, Nov. 1, 1765.

Copy of a Letter sent to the Printer.

Basseterre, Nov. 1, 1765.

BE pleased to drop the Advertisement of mine, as I shall write Home to the Government to beg Leave to resign my Office as a Distributor.

WILLIAM TUCKET.

After the above Affair, like the True-Born Sons of Britain, fired with Liberty, many of the Inhabitants of St. Christopher's, went to the Island of Nevis, where in the Evening of the first Instant, being joined by the People of Nevis, went to the Stamp Office and demanded the Paper, which was given to them, which they sacrificed to Liberty; but the Fire not being, as they thought, large enough, they hawled up one of the ——Barges and burnt it.

By a Letter from Barbadoes, the 1st Instant, we learn, that the Stamp Master for that Island, fled the 29th ult. that as the Governor was going away in a short Time, [illegible] there with the Paper, and no Person coming for that Purpose; it was thought they would not be distributed in that Island.

Yesterday arrived Capt. Bennet from Rhode-Providence, who informed us, that as there was no Stamp nor Stamp Master there, they went on with Business as usual. Capt. Bennet was cleared out about the 16th Instant, without Stamped Paper.

By the above Accounts, we find the OFFICERS in General are abroad in the West-Indies. But alas! what is doing in America? where is now your *Freedom?* all locked up in the Offices of each Province.

ANNAPOLIS, *December* 12.

Since the regular Publishing the *MARYLAND* GAZETTE dropp'd, many good Pieces have come to Hand, which would fill a Number of Sheets; as well as many Articles of News, but we have not Room.——Our most gracious Queen was happily delivered of a Third *august* Prince on the 21st of *August* last about IV o'Clock A.M. who, the Papers say, was to be Baptis'd by the Name of WILLIAM HENRY, His Royal Highness the P. of *W.* was Born *August* 12, 1762. The Bishop of *Osnabrug*, *August* 16, 1765.—— The Emperor of *Germany* died some Time in *August*.——There was great Uneasiness in *England*, among vast Numbers of the Manufacturers, many of them being out of Employ.——It is said the Parliament would meet Early: And that the STAMP ACT would certainly be Repeal'd.—— Sir HENRY MOORE, Bart. Governor of *New-York* is arrived there, and was receiv'd with a hearty Welcome.——Col. *Mercer*, who was appointed Stamp Distributor for *Virginia*, resign'd that detestible Office on his Arrival.——Capt. *Reeves*, in one of his Majesty's Sloops of War, is arrived here with the FETTERS Forged in *England* for the good People of this Province; but they are not yet Landed.——The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of *New-York*, in an Address to his Excellency General GAGE, returned him their Thanks for the prudent Measures which he took in the late Disturbances there, as it was owing to him (under GOD) that the Effusion of much Blood at that Time was prevented: To which his Excellency returned a very polite Answer.

We have received Information from *Frederick* County, that at the last Court there, the Magistrates taking into Consideration the bad Consequences that would attend a Stop being put to the ordinary Course of Justice, if any Notice was taken of the STAMP ACT—[which had never been legally transmitted to them] They in a very full Court *Unanimously Resolved and Ordered*, That all the Business and Process of that Court, should be transacted in the usual Manner WITHOUT STAMPS, and that such Proceedings should be good and valid. The Clerk of the Court, apprehending Damage to himself if he made any Entry, or issued any Process without Stamped Paper, refused to comply with the Order of the Court; upon which the Court ordered him to be committed to Prison for Contempt. He then submitted and was discharged, and proceeded on Business as formerly.

Mr. *GREEN*,

THE following being the genuine Sentiments and Resolves of the Freeholders and Freemen of *Talbot* County, your Publishing them, will oblige many of your Friends in this County.

TALBOT County, *November* 25, 1765.

THE Freemen of *Talbot* County, assembled at the Court-House of the said County, do, in the most solemn Manner, declare to the World:

That they bear Faith and true Allegiance to his Majesty King GEORGE the Third.

That they are most affectionately and zealously attached to his Royal Person and Family, and are fully determined, to the utmost of their Power, to maintain and support his Crown and Dignity, and the Succession as by Law established, and do, with the greatest Chearfulness, submit to his Government, according to the known and just Principles of the *British* Constitution, and do unanimously Resolve:

First, That under the Royal Charter granted to this Province, they and their Ancestors have long enjoyed, and they think themselves still entitled to enjoy all the Rights and Privileges of *British* Subjects.

Secondly, That they consider the Trial by Jury, and the Privilege of being Taxed only with their

own Consent, given by their legal Representatives in Assembly, as the principal Foundation, the Main Source of all their Liberties.

Thirdly, That by the Act of Parliament lately passed, for raising Stamp Duties in *America* (should it take Place) both their invaluable Privileges, enjoyed in their full Extent by their Fellow Subjects in *Great-Britain*, would be torn from them, and that therefore the same is in their Opinion Unconstitutional, Invasive of their just Rights, and tending to excite Disaffection in the Breast of every *American* Subject.

Fourthly, That they will, at the Risk of their Lives and Fortunes, endeavour, by all lawful Ways and Means, to preserve and transmit to their Posterity, their Rights and Liberties, in as full and ample Manner as they received the same from their Ancestors; and will not, by any act of Theirs, countenance or encourage the Execution or Effect of the said Stamp Act.

Fifthly, That they will Detest, Abhor, and hold in the utmost Contempt, all and every Person or Persons, who shall meanly accept of any Employment or Office relating to the Stamp Act, or shall take any Shelter or Advantage from the same; and all and every Stamp-Pimp, Informer, or Favourer of the said Act, and that they will have no Communication with any such Person, nor speak to them on any Occasion, except it be to upbraid them with their Baseness.

And in Testimony of this their fixed and unalterable Resolution, they have this Day Erected a GIBBET Twenty Feet high, before the Court-House Door, and hung in Chains thereon, the Effigy of a Stamp-Informer, there to remain *in Terrorem* till the STAMP ACT shall be Repealed.

After the above Declaration publicly Read and Assented to by every Person present, the Effigy hung up, *&c.* the Gentlemen of the County adjourn'd to a Tavern, where the King, the Royal Family, and other Loyal Healths were Drank, every Thing concluding with the utmost Decency and good Order.

Frederick-Town, Saturday the 30th *Nov.* 1765.

THE STAMP-ACT having received a mortal Wound by the Hands of Justice, on Saturday last gave up the Ghost, to the great Joy of the Inhabitants of *Frederick* County. The lifeless Body lay exposed to public Ignominy 'til Yesterday, when it was thought proper, for preventing Infection from its Stench, to bury it in the following Manner.

The SONS OF LIBERTY assembled at the House of Mr. *Samuel Swearingen*, in the Afternoon, and the Coffin was taken up exactly at 3 o'Clock.

Form of the FUNERAL PROCESSION.

1. The Colours of the Town Company.
2. Drums.
3. The Banner displayed, with this Inscription in large Characters,
   CONSTITUTIONAL LIBERTY ASSERTED BY THE MAGISTRATES OF *FREDERICK* COUNTY, 23d *November*, 1765.
4. The Cap of Liberty mounted on a Staff, with the several following Inscriptions,
   MAGNA CHARTA.
   CHARTER OF *MARYLAND*.
   TRIALS BY JURIES RESTORED.
   OPPRESSION REMOVED.
   LIBERTY AND LOYALTY.
5. Conductors.
6. The Coffin, with this Inscription on the Lid,
   THE STAMP ACT,
   EXPIRED OF A MORTAL STAB RECEIVED FROM THE GENIUS OF LIBERTY IN *FREDERICK* COUNTY COURT, 23d *November*, 1765—
   AGED 22 DAYS.

On the Ends, Sides, and Ledges of the Coffin, appeared several other Inscriptions, which were all together deposited in the Ground, as Appendages to the Stamp Act, *viz.*

Tyranny——Vice-Reys——Military Execution——Soldiers quartered on private Houses——Court of Vice-Admiralty——Guarda de Costa's to prevent Corruption in *North-Americans* from a Redundancy of *Spanish* Dollars——*Britons* employed in forging Chains on the Necks of *British Subjects*——Fines——Imprisonment——Ruin——Desolation——Slavery taking Possession of *America*, in Order to enslave her Dominion over *Great-Britain*.

7. Z—— *H*——, Esq; as sole Minister, carried in an open Chariot——His Countenance pale and dejected,——his Dress disorderly, unsuitable to his Rank, and betraying great Inward Distraction of Mind,—and his tottering Situation (being scarce able to keep his Seat) demonstrated the Weakness to which he was reduced, and plainly indicated the melancholly Catastrophe which shortly ensued.

8. Sons of Liberty, two and two.

During the whole Procession, which marched thro' the principal Streets till it arrived at the Gallows erected on the Court-House Green, the Bells continued Ringing; and, on every Huzza by the Crowd, or loud Laugh of Female Spectators, Z—— *H*——, Esq; was observed to nod, or drop his Head into his Bosom, in Token of the utmost Sorrow and Confusion.

On their Arrival at the Gallows, under which the Grave was dug, the Drums ceasing, and Proclamation made for Silence, Z—— *H*——, Esq; was observed to be struck with such Astonishment, that tho' he seem'd to demand Audience by a weak Motion of his Hand, he was not able to utter a Word, and his Features were fixed as Death.

Being asked whether he had any Thing to say, he made no Answer, but a Paper appearing in his Bosom, was taken out; and it being demanded whether that Paper contained the Substance of what he had to say on the Occasion, he continued silent, but was seen to make a faint Nod of Approbation.

The Paper, which was ordered to be read, contained the following Words, and appears to have been composed by him by Way of Funeral Oration or Lamentation over the Body of that beloved Act which had engrossed his whole Mind and Affections.

COPY of the Paper.

" GOOD PEOPLE——for Country Men I " dare not call you——having forfeited all Claim " or Title to that Appellation—Wonder not at my " Hesitation of Speech, or my Sighs and Groans " on this sad Occasion,——The Powers of Ut" terance being in a great Measure taken from " me by the Sight of that mournful Object!—— " Cursed be the Day, that direful Day in which " my Eyes beheld the fatal Catastrophe of the " beloved of my Soul!—May the 23d *November* " be struck out of the Calendar, and never be " reckoned in the future Annals of Time!—— " And shall a Record appear, to eternize the " Downfal of my beloved, naked and unadorned " with the beautiful Stamp which ought to have " been annexed by my Influence?——Can I pos" sibly survive the dreadful Thought!——And " must all my Hopes perish, my Schemes for ad" vancing my Fortune at the Expence of my " Country be blasted, and public Emolument " triumph over private Gain!——Shall *Maryland* " freely export her Wheat and Corn, and find " out Markets for her Flour and Provisions, " without my Participation in the Profits of the " Toil and Sweat of her laborious Sons!—— " Shall the Press continue Free, and exist only to " publish my Disgraces, and instill Notions of " Constitutional Rights and Liberties into the " Minds of *North-Americans*!—Shall the Power " of Taxing the Poor (who are chiefly involved " in the Duties of the Stamp Act) by imposing " an arbitrary Price on stamped Paper be wrested " from me; and instead of Lording it over my " Country-men, must I needs be reduced to the " State of an Exile, a Fugitive and a Vagabond on " the Face of the Earth!——forbid it all ye " black infernal Powers of Tyranny, Avarice " and Oppression!——for to you have I devoted " myself!——But, soft!—your Powers are " enervated and your Dominion blasted by the " bold Sons of Liberty, before whom I now " stand!——Pardon, Good People, this last Tes" timony of my Affection to the Deceased.—— " For her I despised Country, Humanity, Friend" ship, Kindred, and all the Ties of Honour, " Nature, Gratitude and Honesty.——For her " was every Motive of Justice, Benevolence, Pity " and Compassion banished from my Breast.—— " For her cou'd I have sacrificed the Good of the " Public, the Happiness of Individuals, and " (encircled in her Embraces) have smiled at the " Calamities of the Poor, the Tears of the Orphan, " the Cries of the Widow, the Groans of the " oppressed; and, amidst the Pangs of Remorse, " have viewed the Land of my Birth groaning " her Teeth under the Load of Bondage, while " I enjoyed the Sunshine of Ministerial Influence, " and decked myself in the Spoils of the Wretch" ed and Unfortunate!——Dear Object of my " warmest Wishes!—thou art now expired under " the Hand of Justice!——The same Spirit " animated us both, and the cold Grasp of Fate " is now upon me!—My Faculties, sink toge" ther with thee, and Death freezes my stagna" ting Fluids!——Let me be buried together " with thee, and one Grave receive our breath" less Remains!——I hope, Good People, you " will not refuse this last Request of a dying Per" son.——And, Oh! Oh! Oh!— — —

No sooner had the Person appointed to read it come to the Oh! Oh! *&c.* than Z—— *H*——, Esq; was seen to sink suddenly down, and tumble out of the Chariot, his Body becoming instantaneously cold and stiff, so violent an Assault had Grief made on all his vital Faculties, and left him a lifeless Figure scarce resembling Humanity.—As he was falling, a Son of Liberty, with a Voice like Thunder, cried out——Let him die like a Dog.——A Loud Huzza and Ruff of the Drums immediately followed,—and, according to his own Request, his Corpse was deposited in the Earth together with that of his beloved.

The Grave being filled up, and Acclamations repeated, the Company marched in their former Order, with Colours, Banner, *&c.* to the House of Mr. *Samuel Swearingen*, where an elegant Supper was prepared, and a Ball given to the Ladies, who made a brilliant Appearance on the Occasion;—many loyal and patriotic Toasts were drank, and the whole concluded with the utmost Decorum.

TO BE SOLD,

For Cash, Indian Corn, Wheat, or Bar Iron,

BEST *Madeira* WINE, known by the Appellation of *NEW-YORK* WINES, by the Pipe, Quarter Cask or single GALLON; Coarse and Fine Salt, also *European* and *India* Goods, by WILLIAM ROBERTS.

N. B. Salt at 3*s.* 6*d.* exchang'd for *Indian* Corn at 2*s.* 6*d.*

ANNAPOLIS, *Nov.* 27, 1765.

RAN away from the Subscriber, on Monday the 25th Instant, about 8 o'Clock in the Evening; a Convict Servant Man, named *William Davis*, born in the County of *Cornwall*, about 28 Years of Age: A Stout well made Fellow, stoops a little in his Walk, about 5 Feet 8 Inches high, thin Visage, pale Complexion, his own short brown Hair tied behind. Had on when he went away, a brown Cloth Coat very little worn, with flat Metal Buttons, brown Waistcoat, Leather Breeches, and a Felt Hat bound with Silk. If he travels by Land, 'tis likely he may have on a Pair of English made Shoes, with Nails drove into the Soals and Heels. He went away in Company with another Man, named *James Justice*.

Whoever takes up and secures the said *William Davis*, so that his Master may have him again, shall receive a Reward of Forty Shillings, if taken within the Province, if out of the Province, Three Pounds, and reasonable Charges.

SAMUEL MIDDLETON.

RAN away the 2d Instant, from the Ship *King George*, Capt. *Henry Dunn*, lying at *Sassafras* River; an *Irish* Apprentice Boy, named *Patrick M'Ginnis*, aged 17 Years, upwards of 5 Feet high, wears his own Hair; had on when he went away, a Hairy Cap, two Brown Jackets, a Pair of Flannel Drawers, with Shoes and Stockings. He talks *Irish*.

Whoever takes up the said Boy, and delivers him to Mr. *Bayard*, Merchant in *Philadelphia*, or to Mr. *Joshua George*, Merchant at *Baltimore*, shall have Forty Shillings Reward, and reasonable Charges.

HENRY DUNN.

THERE is at the Plantation of *Christian Kreyer*, living on the *Monocacy* Manor, about 9 Miles from *Frederick-Town*, in *Frederick* County, taken up as a Stray, a White Mare, about 14 Hands high, paces and trots, branded on the near Thigh with something like WII has the Poll-Evil, and was shod before when she came.

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